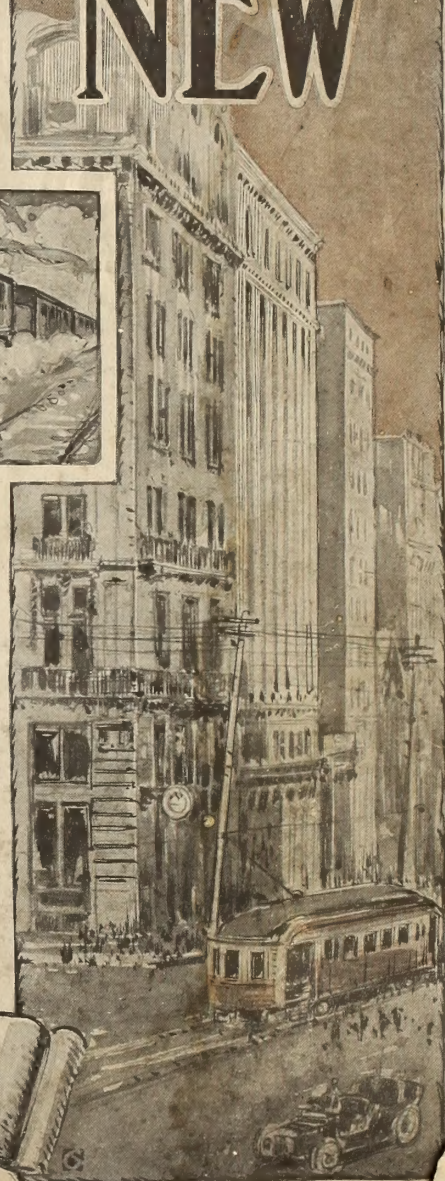
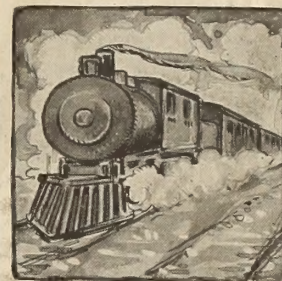



OLD MONTREAL NEW



A UNIQUE PICTURE STORY OF THE GROWTH OF CANADA'S
METROPOLIS, WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

THE ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN CO.,
LIMITED.

LP
F5012
1913
A32M8



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/oldnewmontrealwi00alas>

OLD and NEW
MONTREAL

WITH A SERIES OF COMPARATIVE
» VIEWS «

Illustrating the Growth and Development
of the Greater City

MONTREAL—CANADA

1913

LP
F5012
1913
A3ZMS



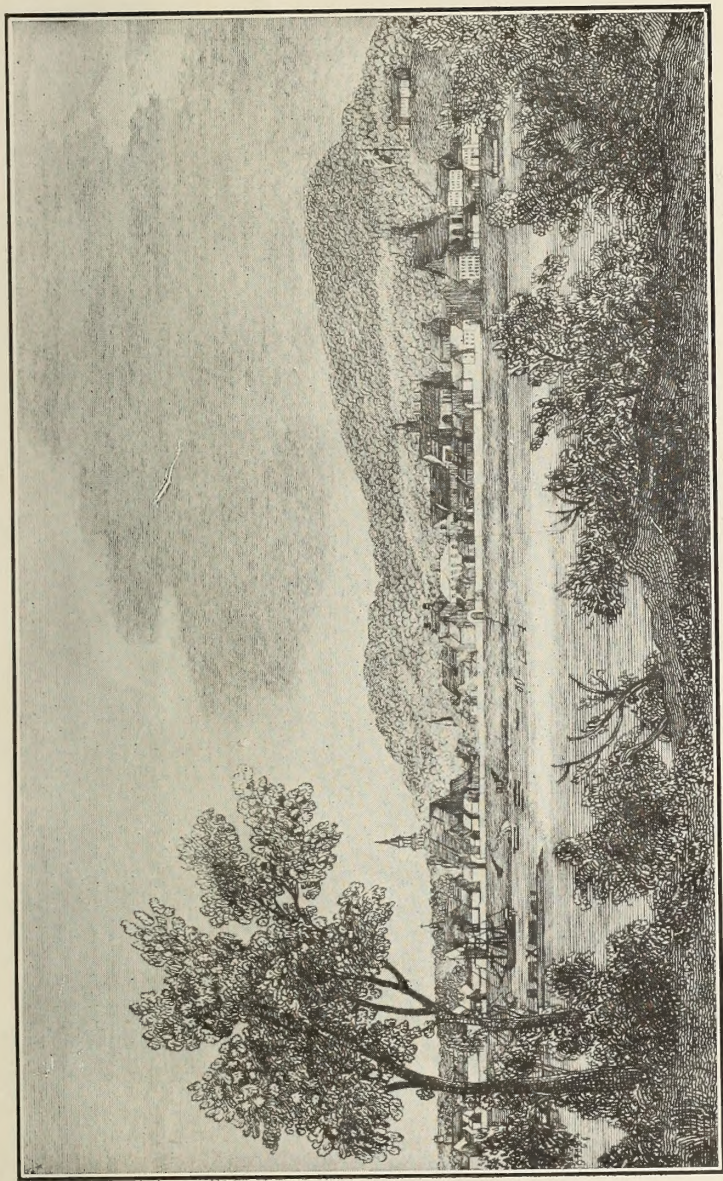
INTERNATIONAL PRESS SYNDICATE.
HERALD BUILDING.
MONTREAL.



Landing of the First White Man on the Island of Montreal. Jacques Cartier reached this spot on October 2nd, 1535. The Indian name at that time for this village was Hochelaga. Cartier ascended the mountain, and was so impressed with the magnificence of the view that he called it Mount Royal, and from the mountain the later City derived its name "Montreal."

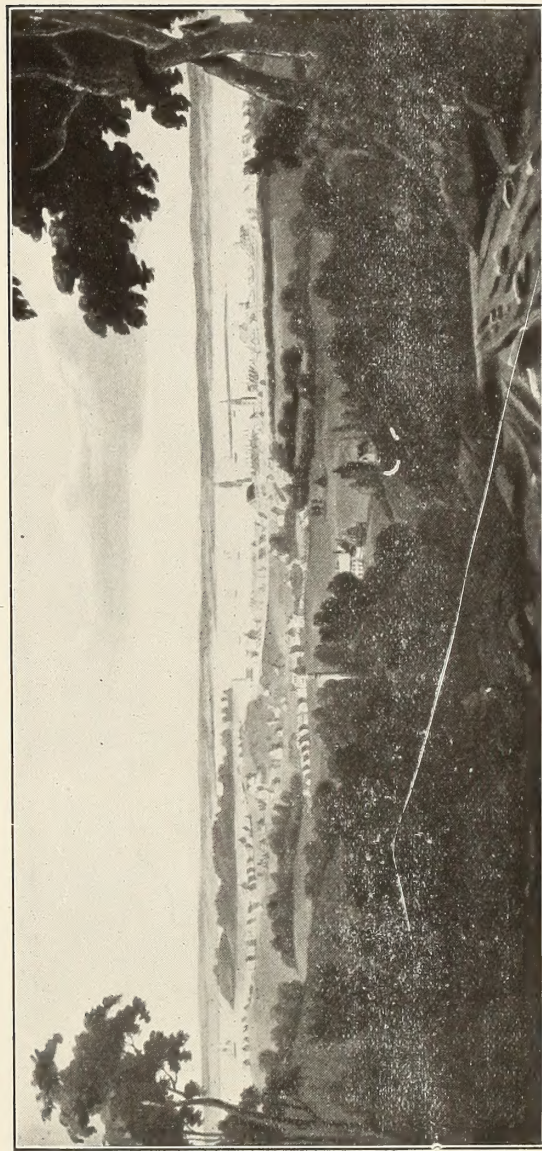


A most interesting Chart of the City drawn in the year 1759, one hundred and fifty-four years ago. The present Craig Street was at that time the bed of a small river with marshy banks. The town was surrounded by a wall four feet thick and nine feet high. Gardens, convents, nunneries and churches occupied most of the land. What is now Fortification Lane, between St. James and Craig Streets, was the location of the northern wall ; beyond that and the marshy river were a few scattered settlements. At what is now the corner of St. James and McGill Streets was located the Powder Magazine, placed there so as to be some distance out of town owing to the danger of its contents. The Parish Church at the edge of what is now Place d'Armes stood in the centre of Notre Dame Street and remained there almost one hundred years longer.

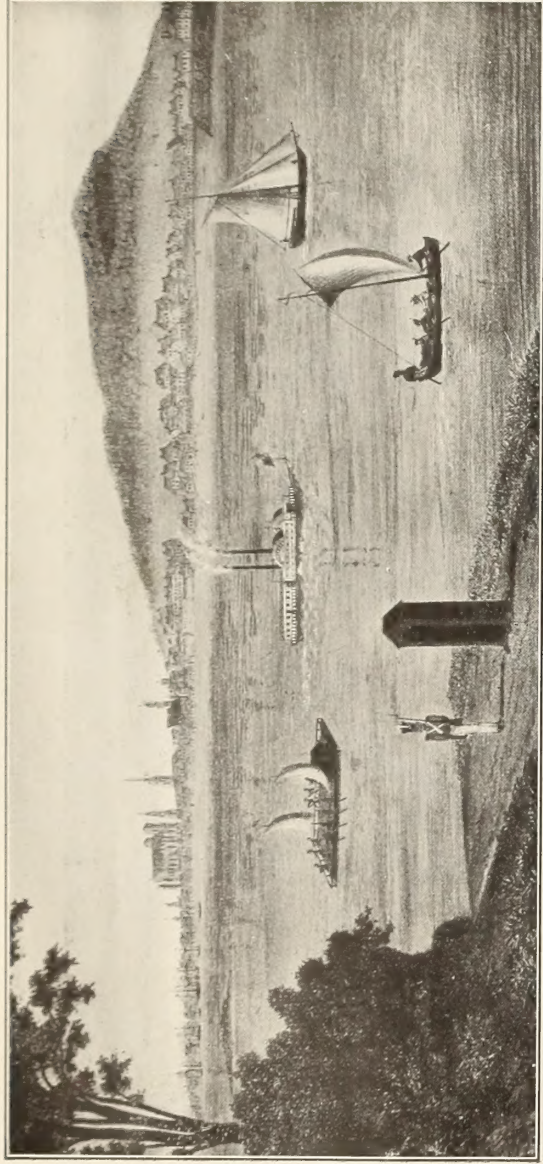


Montreal from St. Helen's Island at the beginning of the last century. Said to be a reproduction of a drawing made by a British soldier stationed on the Island at that time.
The buildings are probably correct.

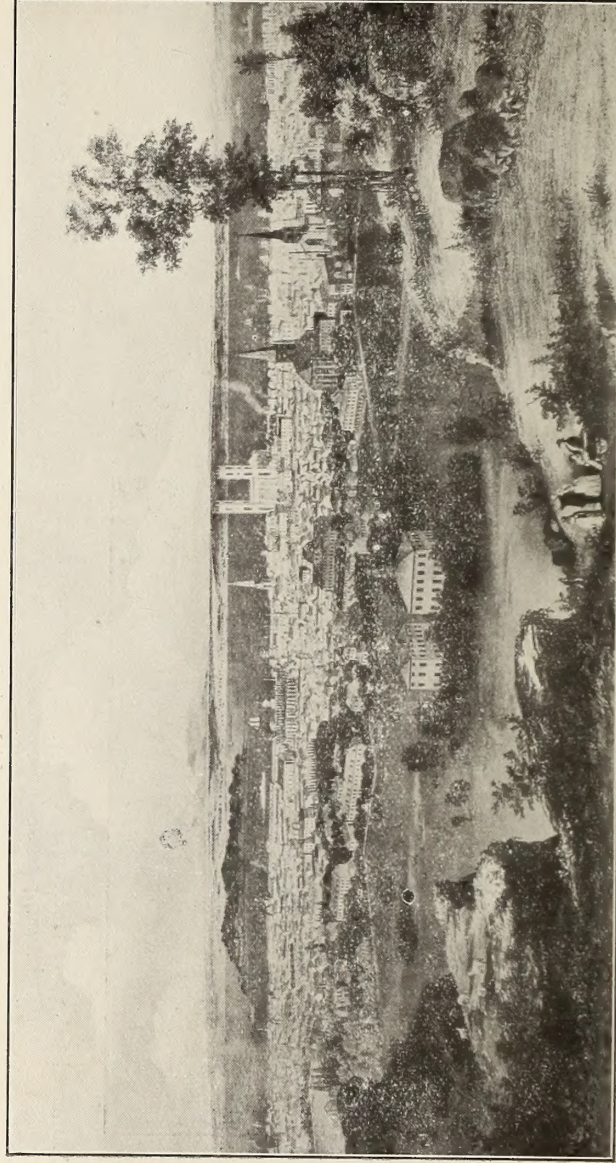
OLD MONTREAL.



View of the City and river from the mountain, taken at about the same time as the picture above.
This is most interesting as it clearly shows the hills and dales of the original site of the City.



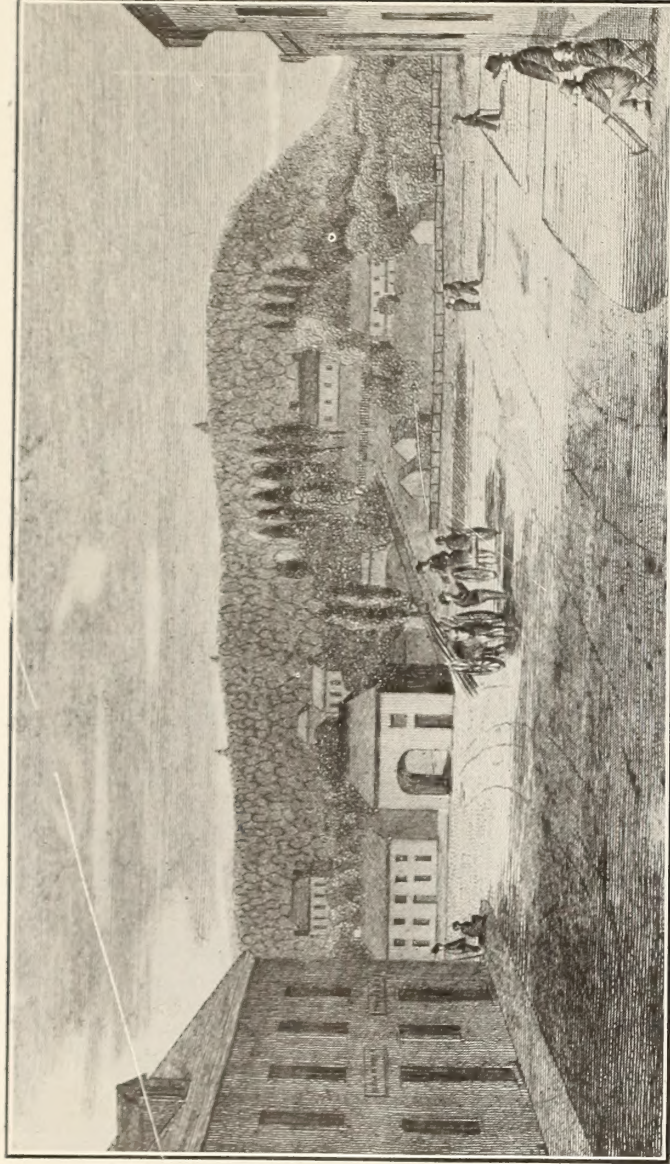
Montreal from St. Helen's Island, drawn sometime in the thirties of the past century. Notre Dame now rears her massive form and towers over the city like a protecting mother. Steamboating, thanks to the late John Molson, Esq., has come to the St. Lawrence, and an era of development is just beginning.



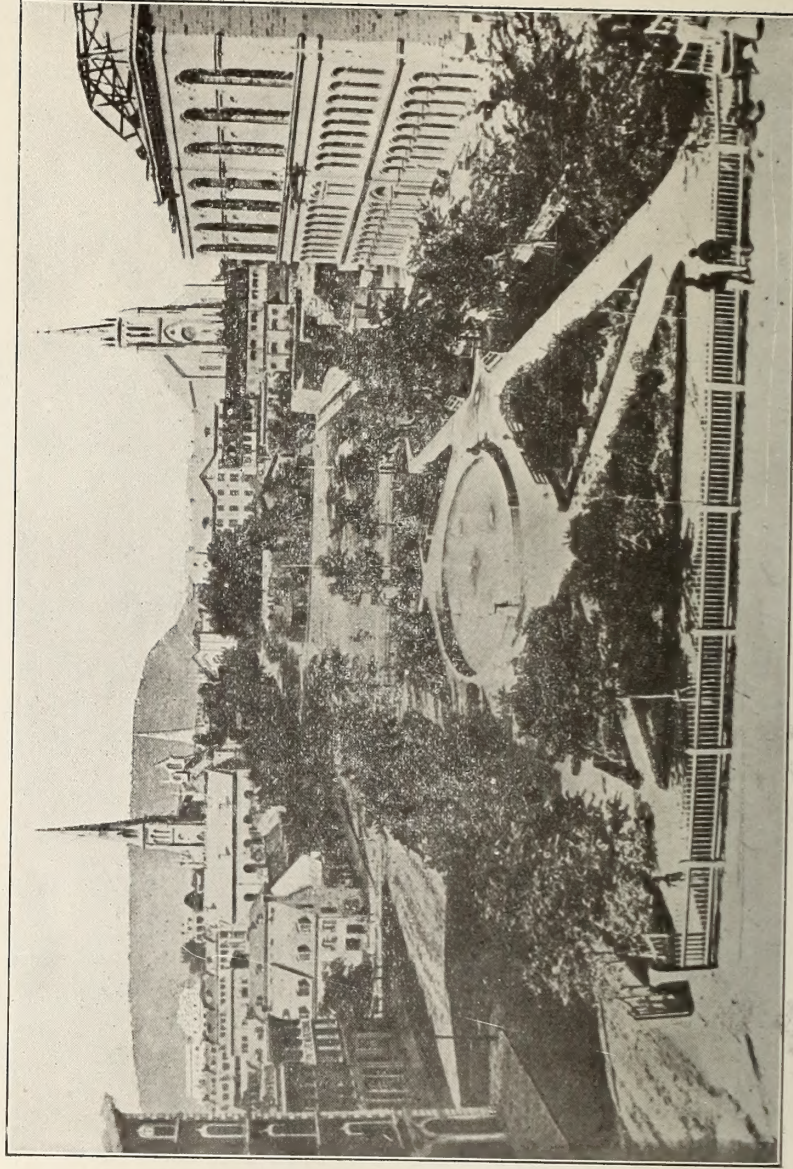
A birdseye over the city from the mountain in 1855, in which more landmarks of to-day are beginning to appear. McGill College in the foreground is interesting when compared with the University of the present. It consisted of two buildings—the Arts Building, and a residence for the Principal about sixty feet away. Sir Wm. Dawson had just accepted the principalship.



Montreal from the Mountain, to-day.



Taken from near McGill and St. James Streets. Showing the Hay Market, now Victoria Square, Beevor Hall (note the spelling) near the centre, distinguished by its poplars, the Weigh-House to the left, and on the extreme right a small portion of the American Presbyterian Church.



Victoria Square of fifty years ago. St. Patrick's Hall, in process of construction. Note the fence around the Square and the building at the extreme left standing squarely in the street.



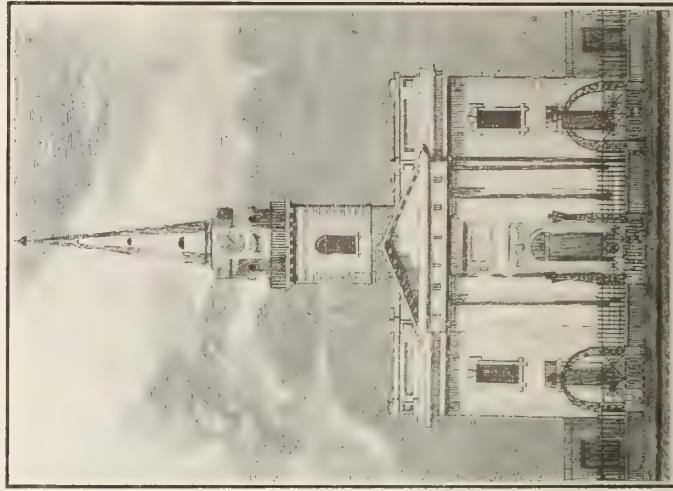
Victoria Square to-day, showing the Victoria Monument in its new position.



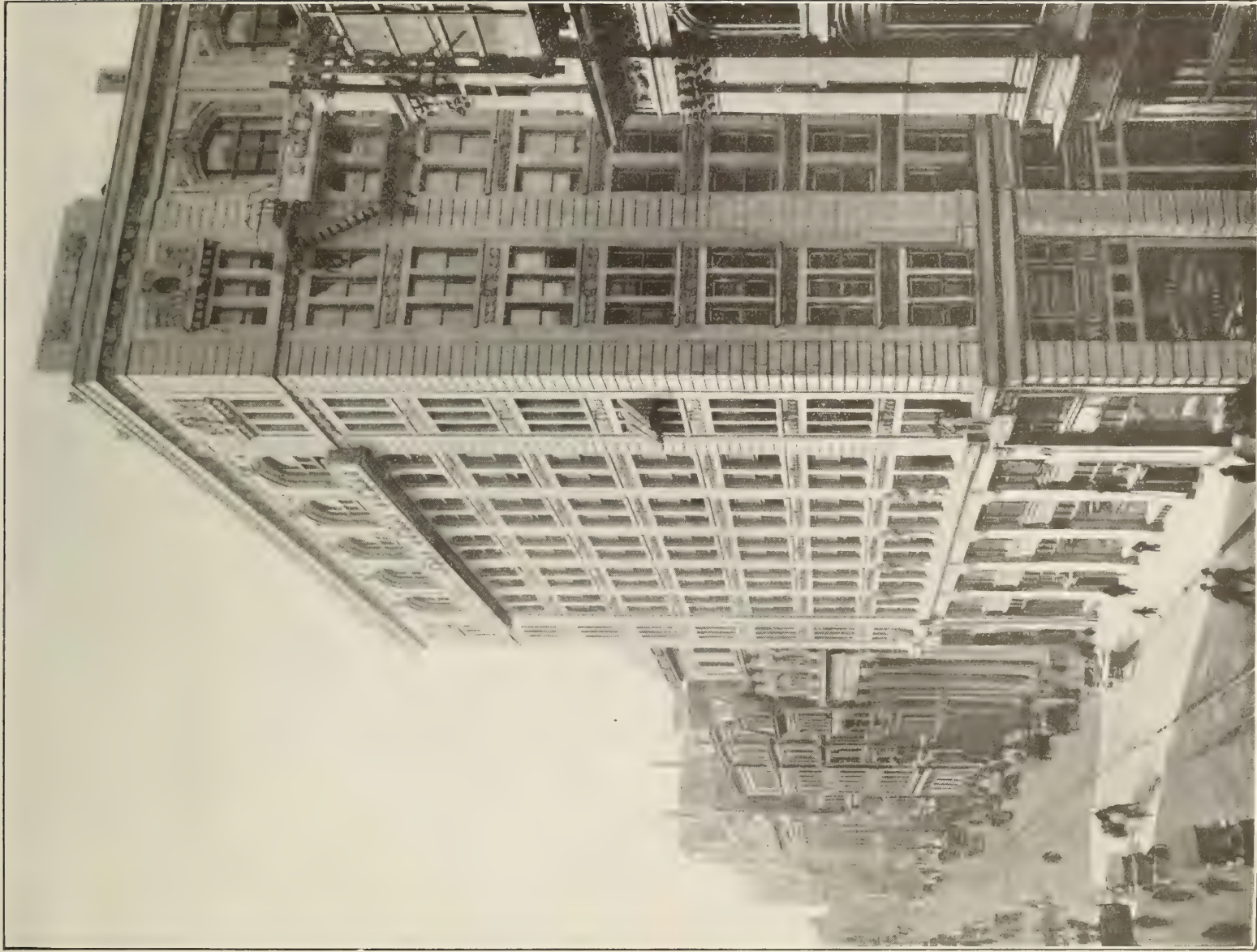
Great St. James Street, from Place d'Armes, said to have been drawn about 1820. The street pavement appears to have been particularly good at that time.



St. James Street, looking West from Place d'Armes Hill. Taken only a few years ago. Many of these buildings have disappeared to make room for the modern office skyscrapers which now adorn that street.



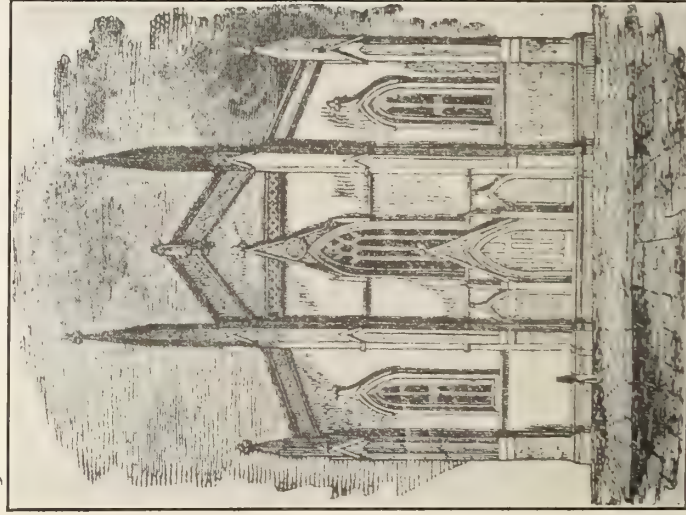
Christ's Church (Protestant Episcopal), opened for worship in 1814. Located in Notre Dame Street.



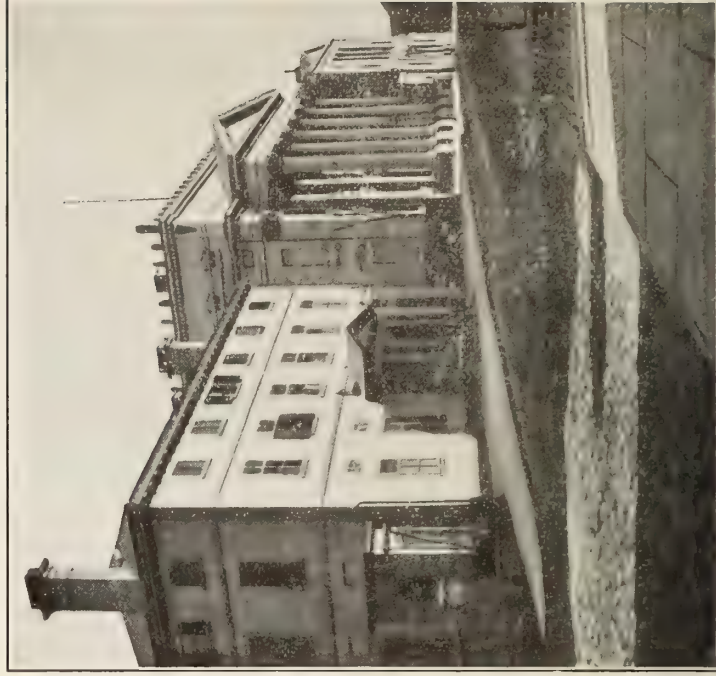
North Side of St. James Street, to-day. The heart of the financial district, showing the Dominion Express Building, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and several other prominent buildings.



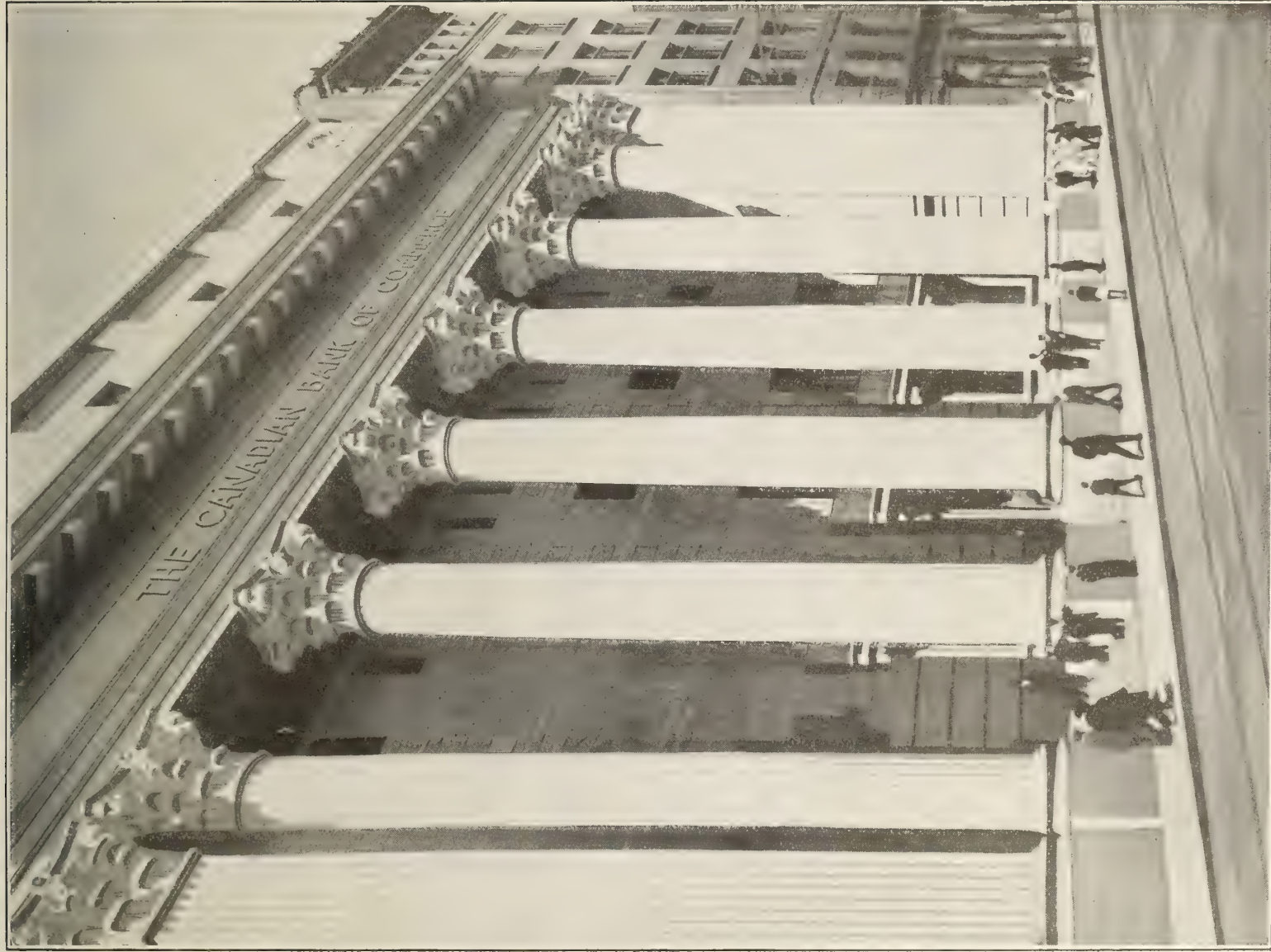
Great St. James Street, looking East from corner of St. Peter Street. The Wesleyan Methodist Church on the left side, which was opened in 1845, occupied the present site of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.



Front View of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which was one of the greatest architectural ornaments of the city and unsurpassed in America.

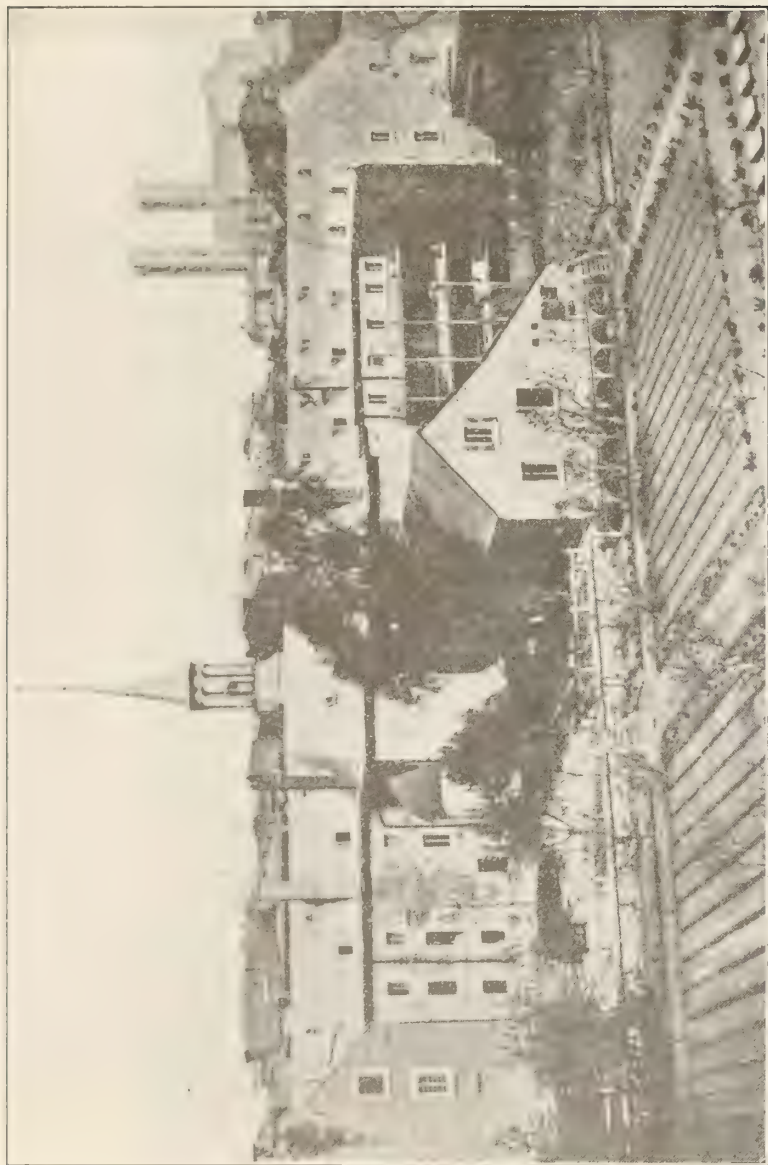


St. James Street, 1863. Present Post Office site. Bank of Montreal, etc. Taken from St. Francois Xavier Street.



The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Main office St. James Street, Montreal. This building occupies the old site of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, see opposite page. The

Bank is one of the great financial institutions of the world. Its capital is \$15,000,000 and its rest fund \$12,500,000. It was established in 1867.



The Gray Nunnery on McGill Street as it originally appeared. The last vestige of which will soon disappear before the invasion of modern buildings.



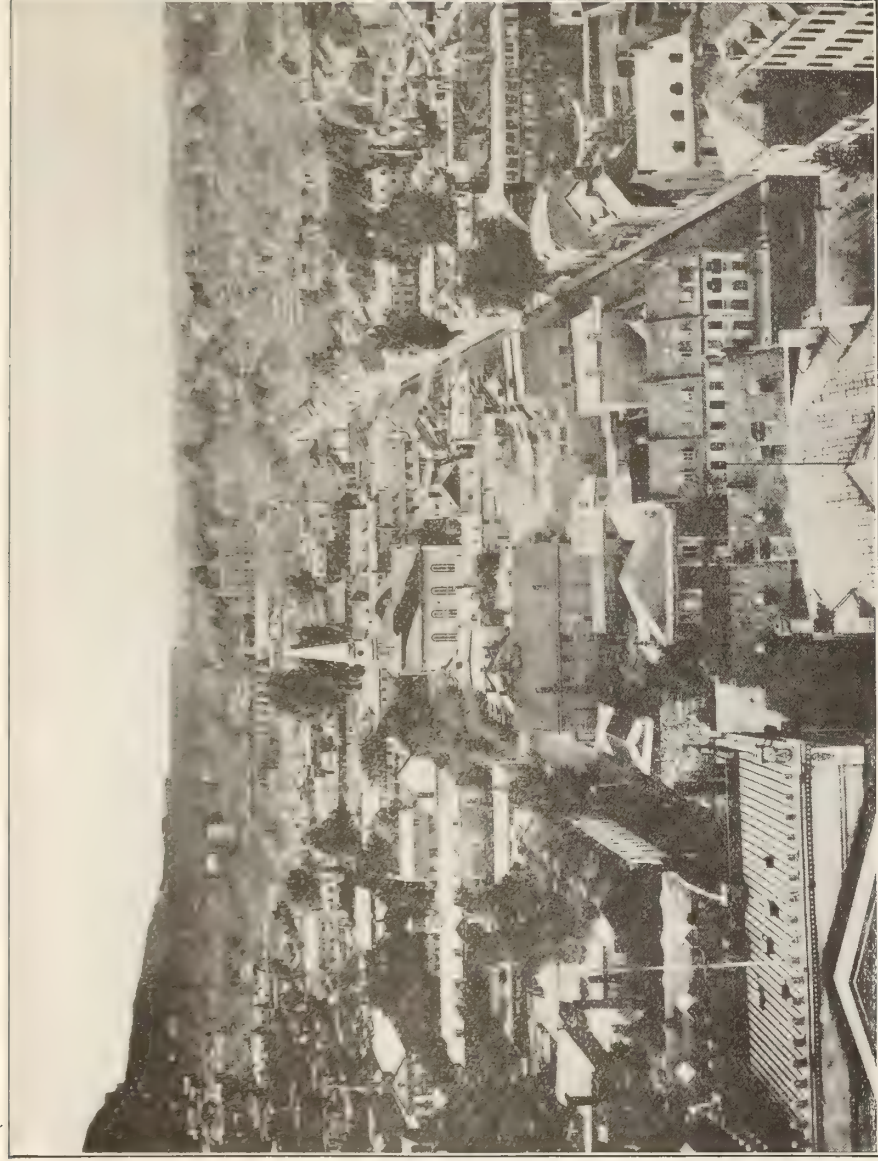
Black Nunnery or the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame. Founded in 1659 by the celebrated Marguerite Bourgeoise. Notre Dame and St. John Baptiste Streets.



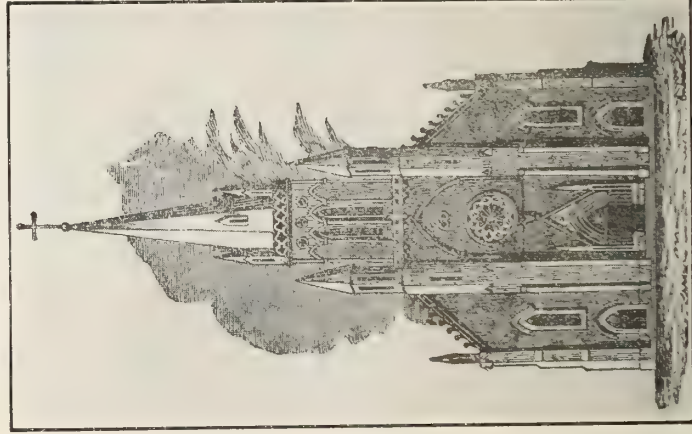
An early view of the Gray Nunnery. Founded 1755, by Madame Youville for the care and protection of the poor, and of orphans and foundlings,



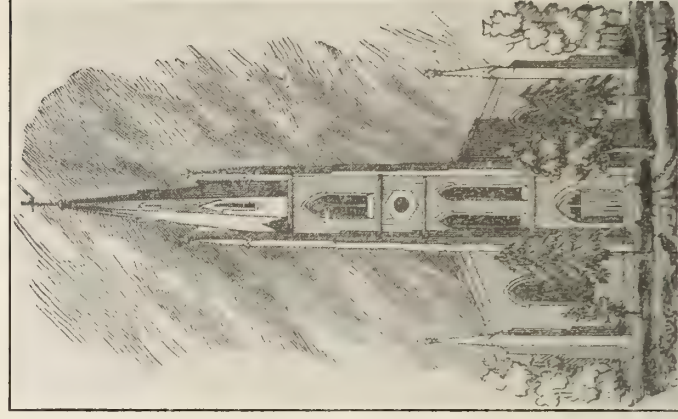
McGill Street and Youville Square to-day showing the present General Offices of the Grand Trunk Railway System and of the Canadian Express Company, the latter at the right hand of picture.



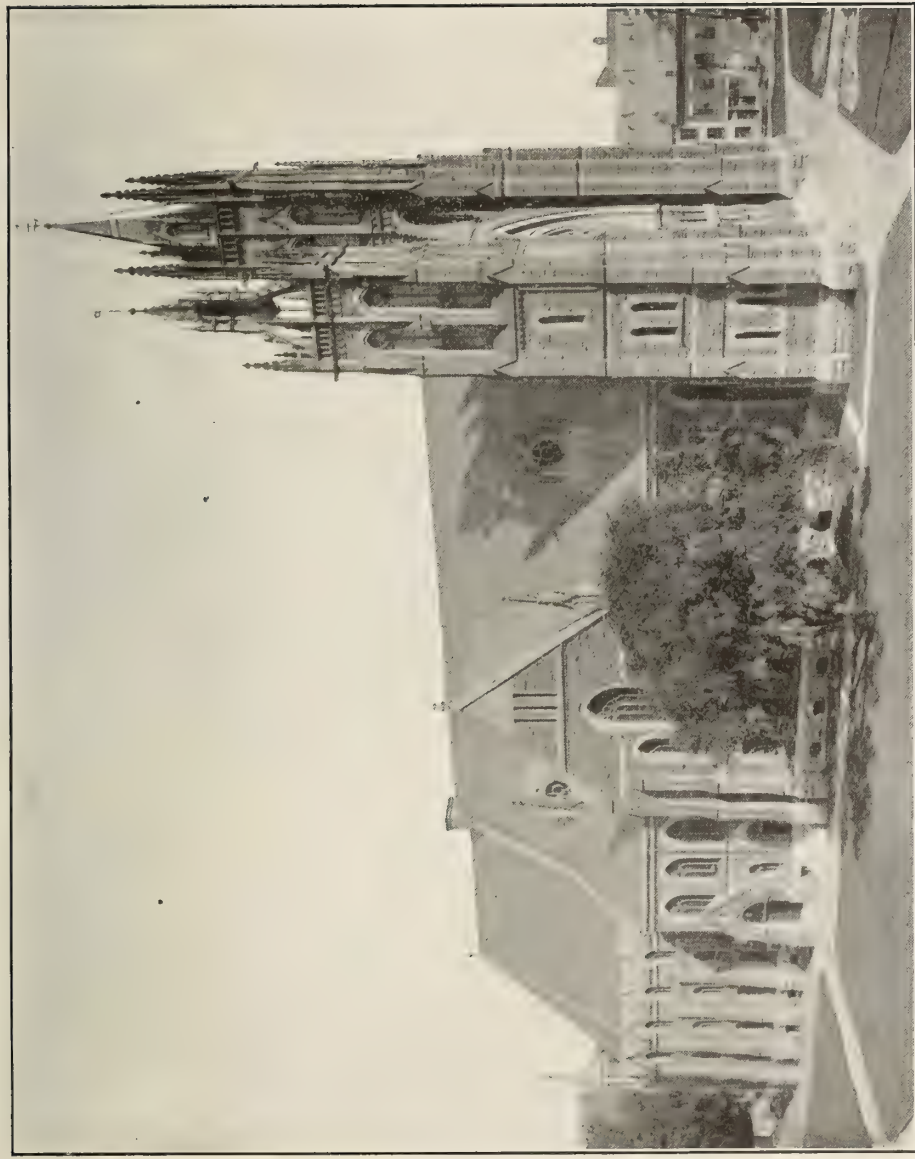
Looking North from the Tower of Notre Dame Cathedral about 1865.



Picture of St. Patrick's, made at the time of its completion, 1847.



St. George's Episcopal Church, St. Joseph Street, completed 1844.



St. James Methodist Church, St. Catherine Street, in centre of the uptown retail business section.



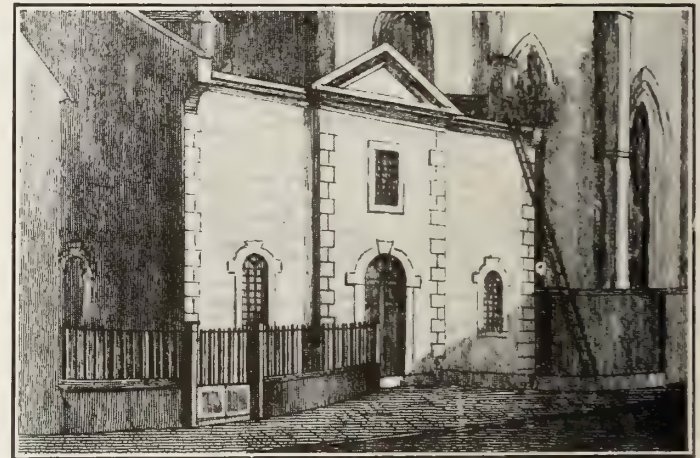
Mother House of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Sherbrooke Street West, from which are directed a multiplicity of Montreal schools and colleges.



The Bank of British North America. Headquarters of the Bank in Canada for 75 years. One of the oldest landmarks in Montreal. Demolished in 1912 for the erection of the magnificent building shown opposite.



The City Bank in St. Paul Street. Opened 1833 with a capital of £200,000, or \$1,000,000. John Frothingham was president at the time this photograph was taken.



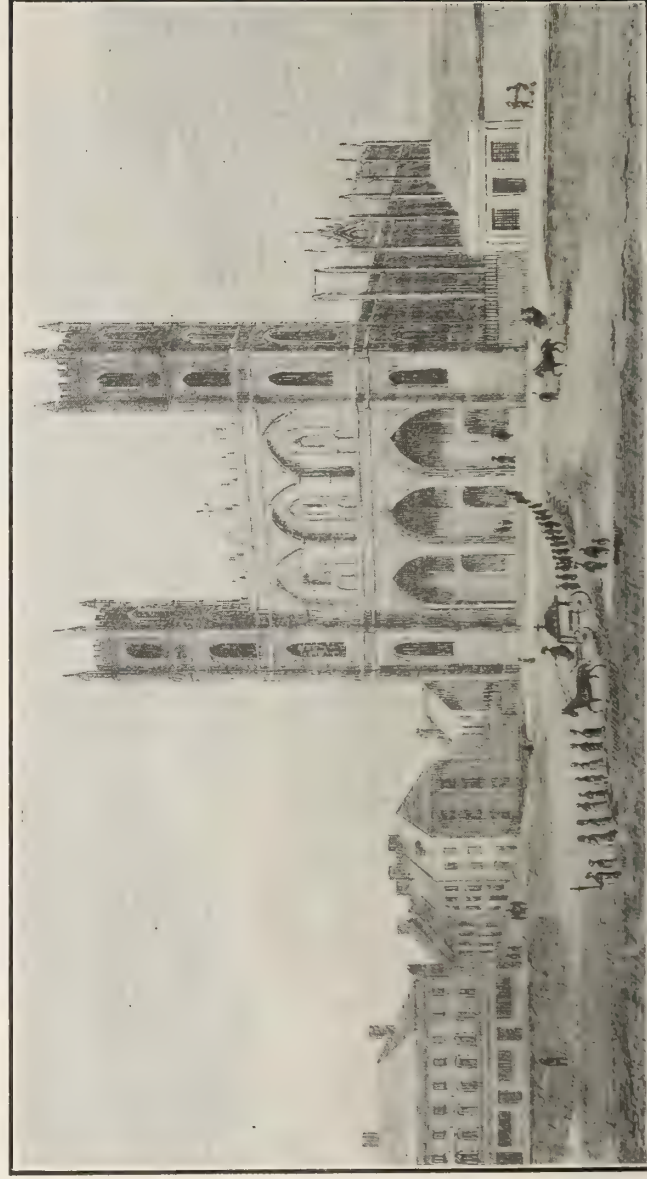
News Room and Exchange in St. Joseph Street. Established 1821. Merchants and public generally supported it as a library or reading and meeting room.



The new Headquarters in Canada of the Bank of British North America, to be completed in 1913. This imposing structure is being erected on the site of the old building, shown opposite, and on completion will take its place in the front rank of Montreal's banking structures.



Notre Dame Cathedral and its predecessor, which sat squarely in Notre Dame Street. From a drawing made in the year 1830.



Notre Dame Cathedral and Place d'Armes, drawn from a photograph taken in 1845. Much progress is shown from the above picture taken fifteen years earlier.



Place d'Armes, 1913. From left to right:—the Liverpool and London and Globe; the General Post Office; the Bank of Montreal; the New Royal Trust Building; and the Quebec Bank Building.



The old St. Lawrence Hall. Site now occupied by the the Royal Bank of Canada (see opposite page) and the Dominion Express Building.



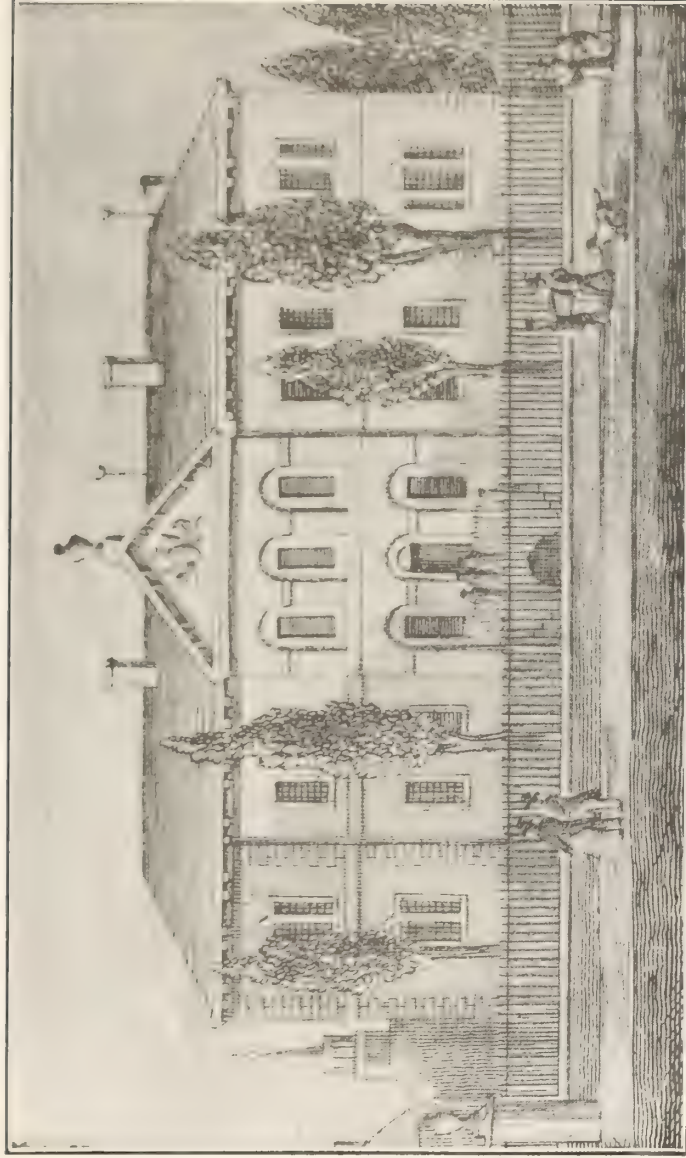
Notre Dame Street West, from the Cathedral Tower in 1861.



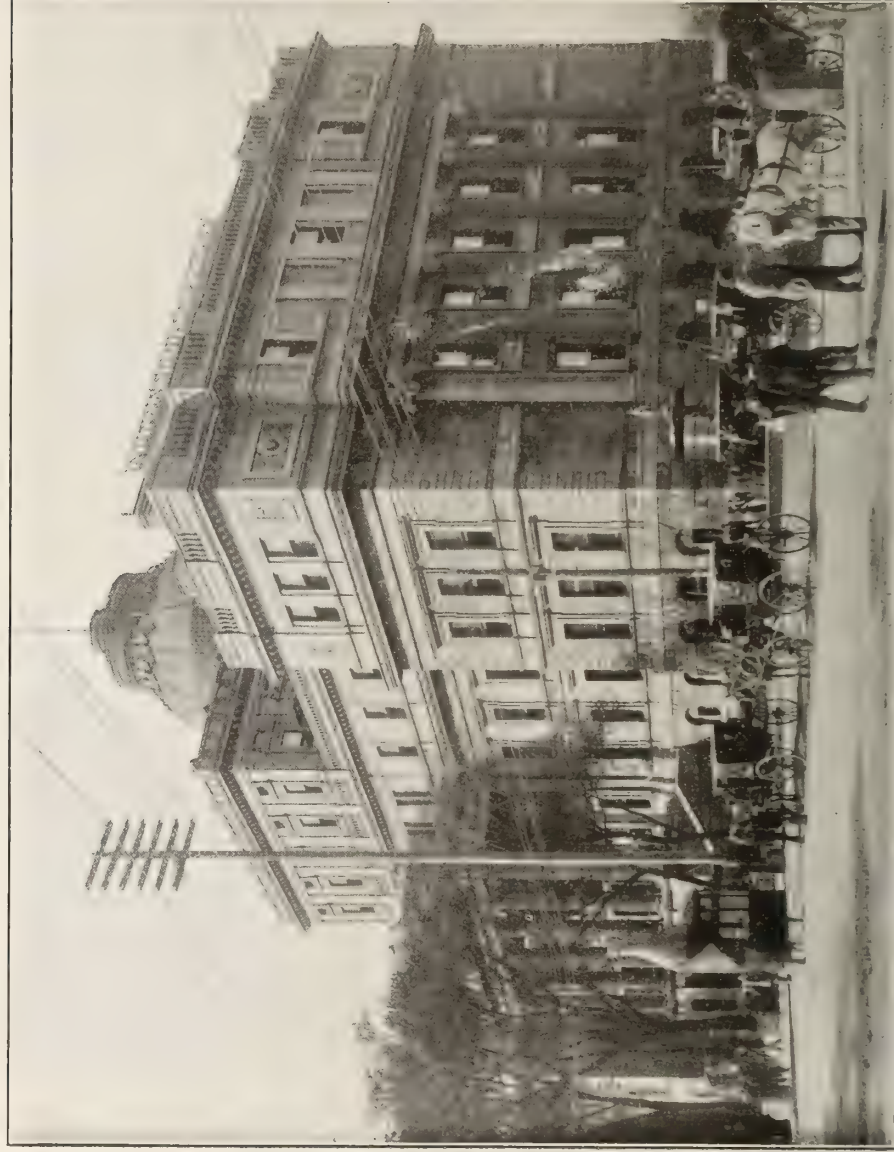
John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor fortune, made this building his home. Situated on the corner of Vaudreuil and St. Therese Streets.



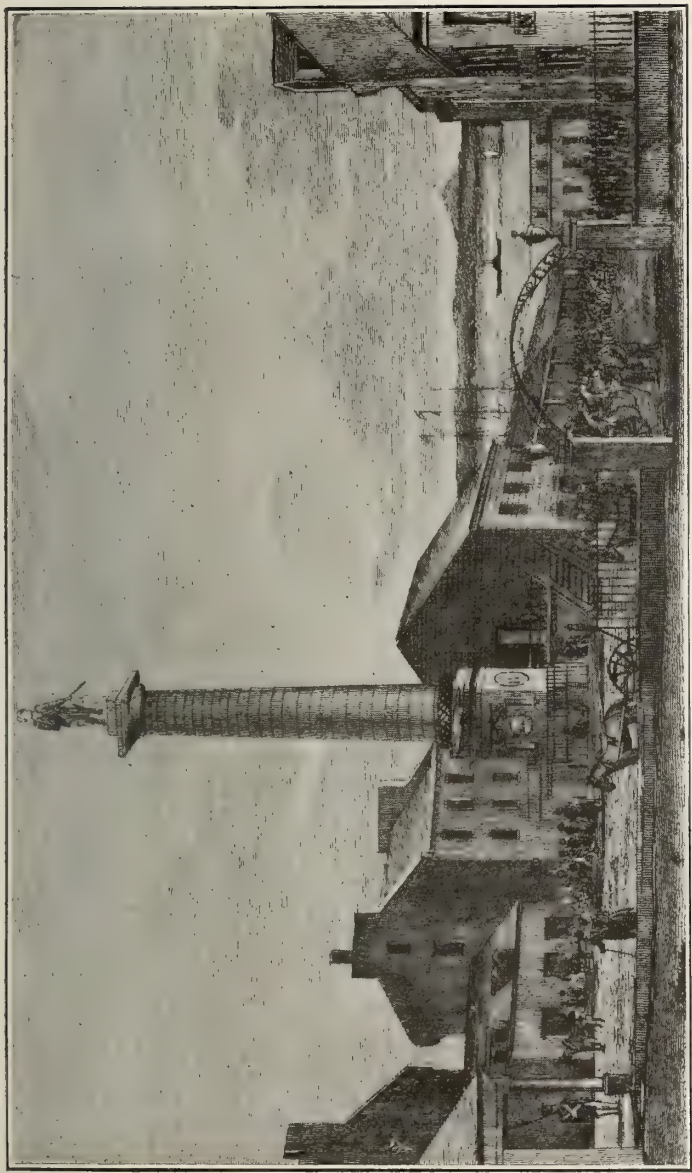
The Royal Bank of Canada, Head Office, St. James Street. Established 1869. The third largest bank in Canada. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000; Reserve, \$13,000,000 and Assets \$175,000,000. This building in process of enlargement.



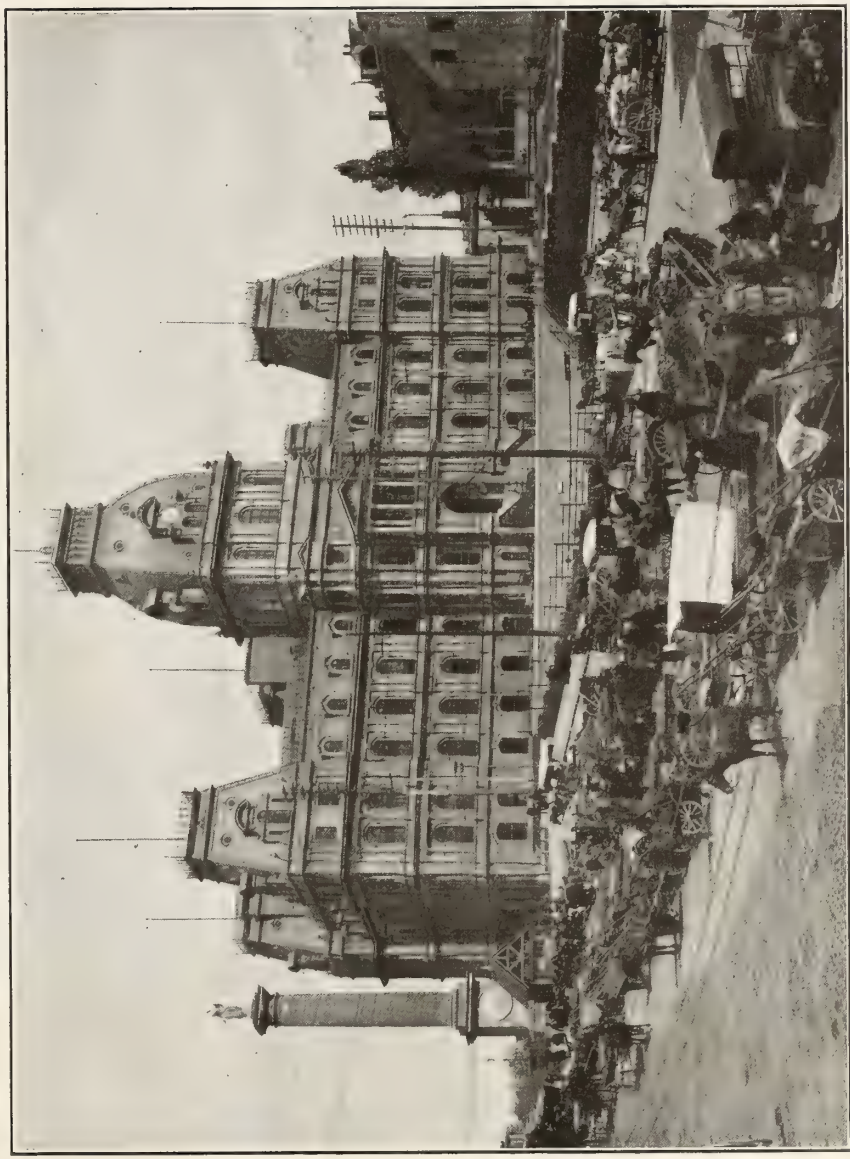
Old Court House. Erected in the year 1800 at a cost of \$25,000.



The present Court House, which stands upon the same site as did the old one above, and which is rapidly becoming inadequate to accommodate the increased volume of business



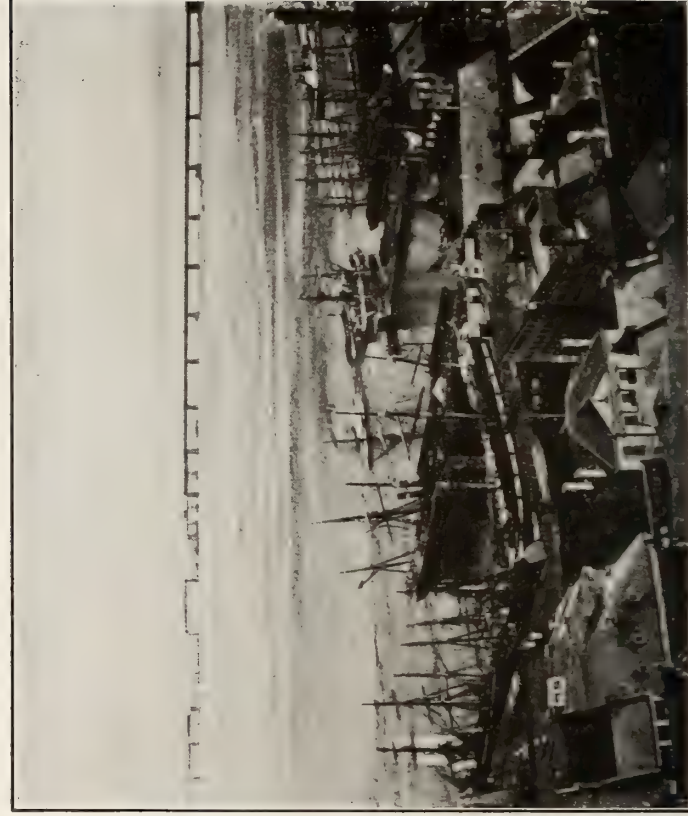
Jacques Cartier Square, known then as the New Market Place, and the Nelson's Monument, which was begun in 1809.



Present view of the City Hall, Nelson Monument and Jacques Cartier Square. At the extreme right is seen one end of the Chateau Ramezay, a store house of history.



Montreal Harbor as it appeared about 1830.



From an original photograph of Montreal Harbour made by
Wm. Notman in 1860.



The most recent photograph of Montreal's Harbour. At this point all of the railways of Canada converge with the ocean traffic for the Dominion. Great developments have taken place during the past few years, but the facilities are still inadequate and cannot keep pace with the demands upon them. Fourteen steamship lines make regular sailings from this port. There is storage capacity for nearly 5,000,000 bushels of grain and facilities for handling one-half that amount per day.



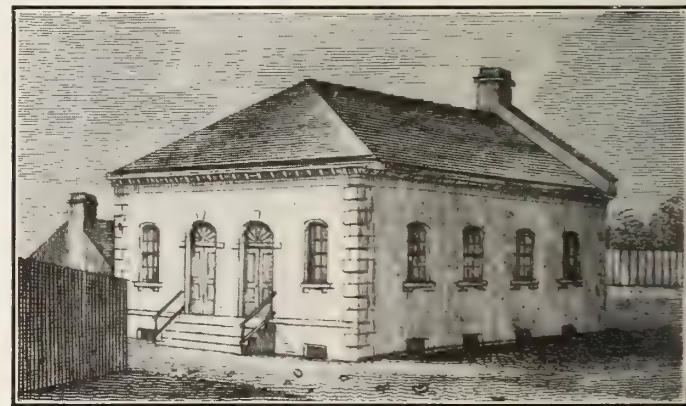
Victoria Square and Beaver Hall Hill in 1861.



The old building of the Bank of Montreal, chartered in 1817. This building cost \$55,000. Photograph taken in 1846, at which time Hon. Peter McGill was president.



Old 52 McGill Street, now 11 Victoria Square, corner of Fortification Lane. Built 1810. Used as a school and also as a Unitarian Church for many years. The R. & O. building now occupies this site, see opposite page.



The Scotch Secession Church in Lagauchetiere Street, 1834. This building was intended to be two stories, but the cholera plague forced hasty completion.



Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. Building, 11 Victoria Square. For old building on this site, see opposite page.



The Lewis Building, corner of St. John and Hospital Streets. The future home of The Canada Industrial Bond Corporation Limited.



Looking north on Mountain from corner of Dorchester, 1862.



St. James or the Bishop's Church, St. Denis Street.
Erected in 1824 on land granted by the
Hon. D. B. Viger.



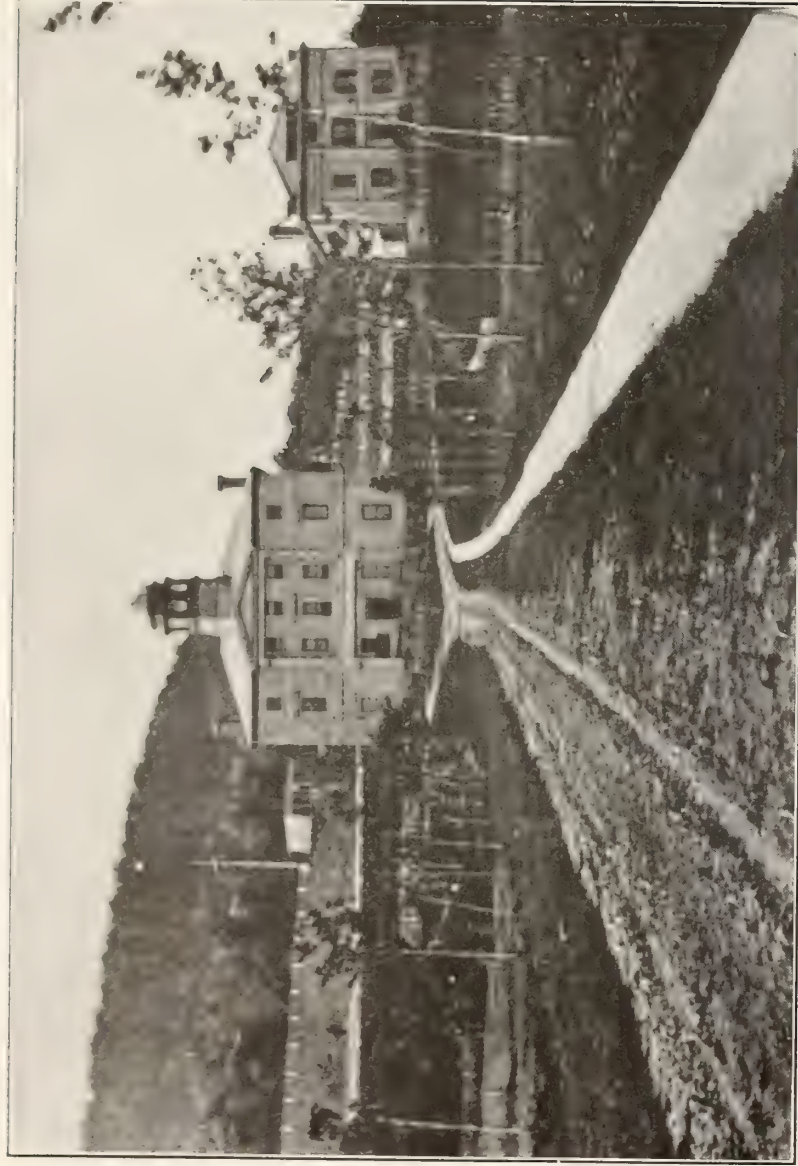
The Priests' Farm on West Sherbrooke Street. From
a drawing made in 1845.



This house, which stood on Notre Dame Street in front of the
City Hall, was at one time the residence of the Honorable Peter
McGill. Taken over by the city to make room for the square.



Head Office of the Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien.



McGill College in 1861. Photograph taken by Wm. Notman, for a collection presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Late King Edward VII., upon his visit to this city.



The Cathedral, St. Catherine and Union Ave., in the making, 60 years ago to-day. Note the absence of trees, which fairly cover the plot to-day.



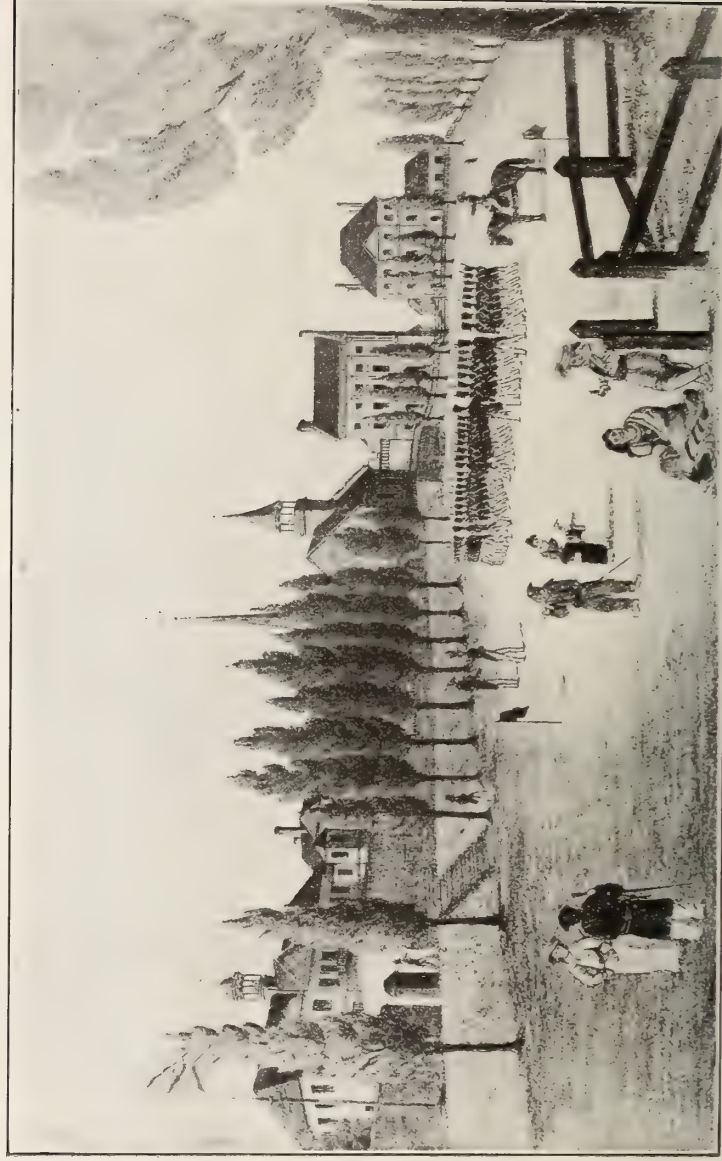
The Crystal Palace, 1865. South side of St. Catherine Street, facing Victoria Street.



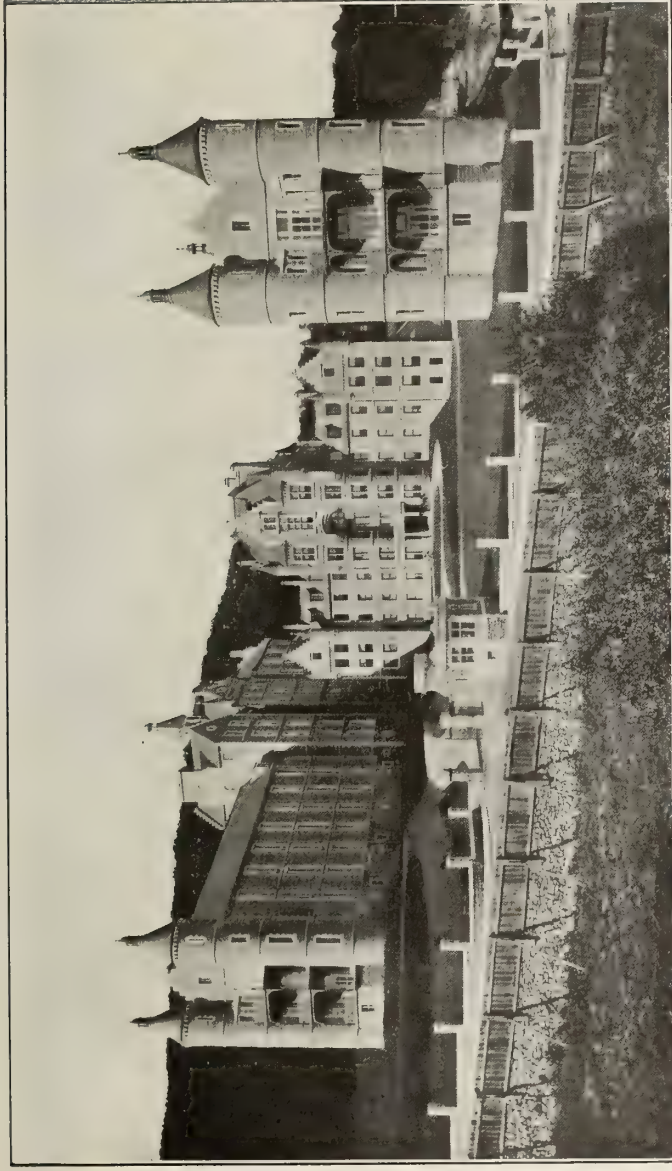
A partial view of McGill University to-day, showing the Athletic Field, Campus, and a few of the Buildings.



Champ de Mars in 1840. Taken from the N.W. corner. Then a promenade for the city as well as a parade ground for the soldiers. "From this spot there is a fine view of the grounds, beautiful orchards, and country houses towards the Mountain." Extract from a description at that date.



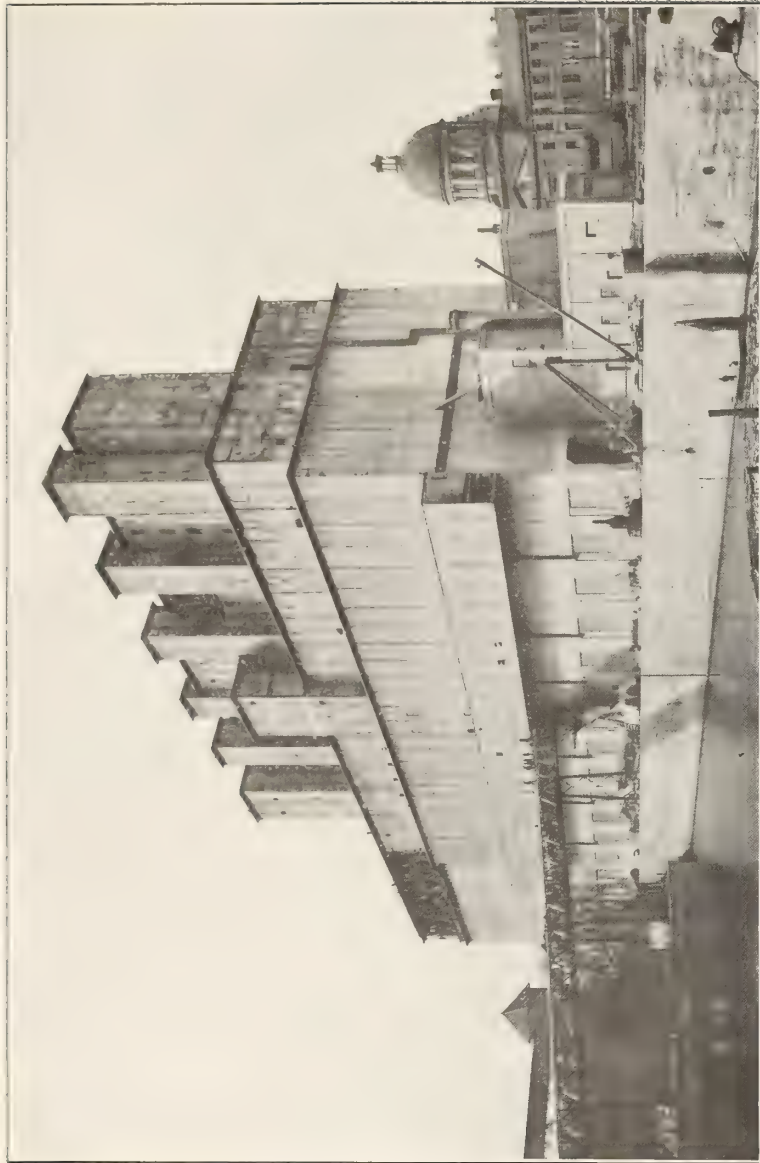
Another interesting drawing of Champ de Mars made at the time when barracks were maintained in the rear of the old Court House, as plainly shown in the engraving. No vestige of these soldiers' quarters remains to-day, even in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.



The Royal Victoria Hospital, at the foot of Mount Royal. One of the most modern and thoroughly equipped in the world. Sir Edward S. Clouston, President.



Home of the Mount Royal Club, on West Sherbrooke Street. Considered the millionaires' club.



Harbour Commissioners Elevator, No. 2. Erected in 1912 for the Commission by the John S. Metcalf Co., Elevator Engineers. Equipped with the latest methods for handling the immense amount of grain which is transferred from train to ocean vessels at this port.



View of the Custom House in 1846, showing the surroundings at that time, and how the vessels came practically to its doors.



The Old Goal (Jail) which stood near the Court House, and was built in the year 1806, at a cost of \$45,000.



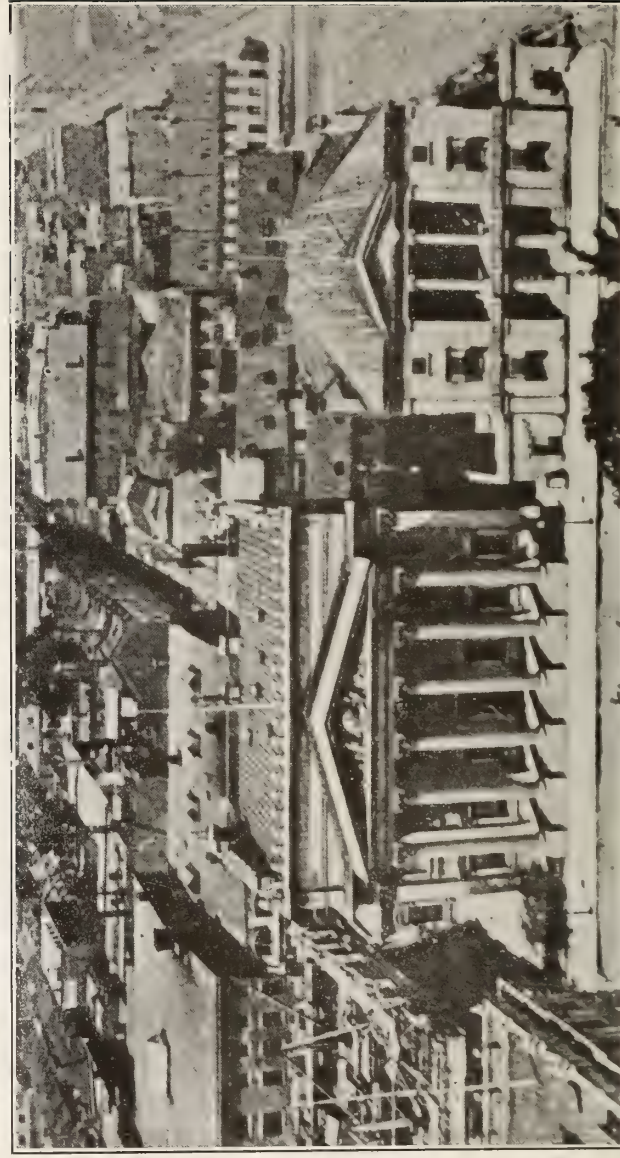
McGill Building, erected in 1912-13. McGill and Notre Dame Sts



Shaughnessy Building, D. W. Ogilvie & Co., Agents.



An early view of Montreal Harbour. St. Helen's Island at the extreme left. The gentleman in the silk hat is said to have been Mr. John Molson, a distinguished citizen of that day.



From the Tower of Notre Dame, showing the old Alliance Building, recently known as the Royal Trust Building, the Bank of Montreal, and the Post Office in course of erection. Back of the Post Office is seen the old *Gazette* Building recently taken over by the Government. The present site of the Power Building on Craig Street is plainly visible.

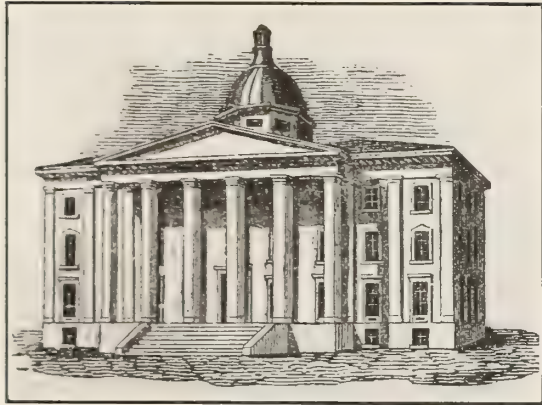


Factory in 1854

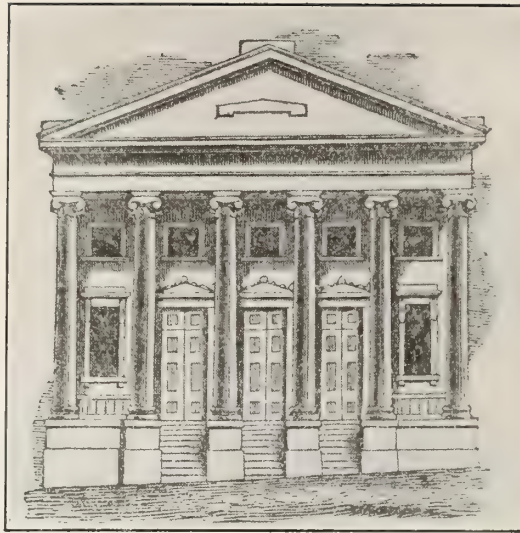


Present Plant of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited

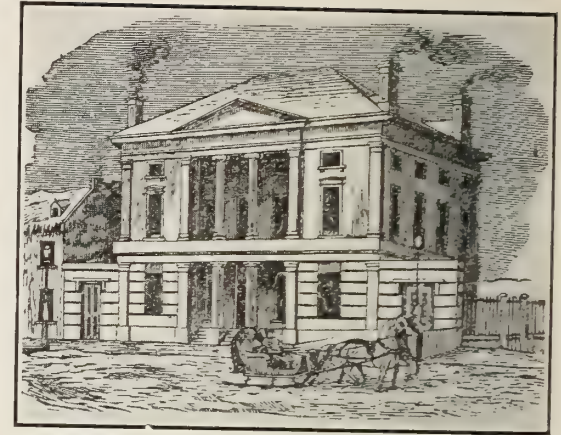
Illustrative of the remarkable growth and expansion of a representative Canadian manufacturing industry we invite a comparison of the two pictures shown on this page. For upwards of fifty years this Company has been making rubber footwear for the people of Canada. It has developed from a little two-storey building, as shown in the smaller cut, to a giant corporation, with factories and main warehouses extending over thirty acres. The smaller cut shows the first factory, which was erected in the year 1854. The Company manufactures rubber footwear of every description and style, as well as a complete line of belting, hose, drug sundries, moulded goods, waterproof clothing, etc.



The Canada Baptist College, made from a drawing of that Institution of Learning upon its opening in 1846.



Second Congregational Church, Gosford Street, opened 1845.



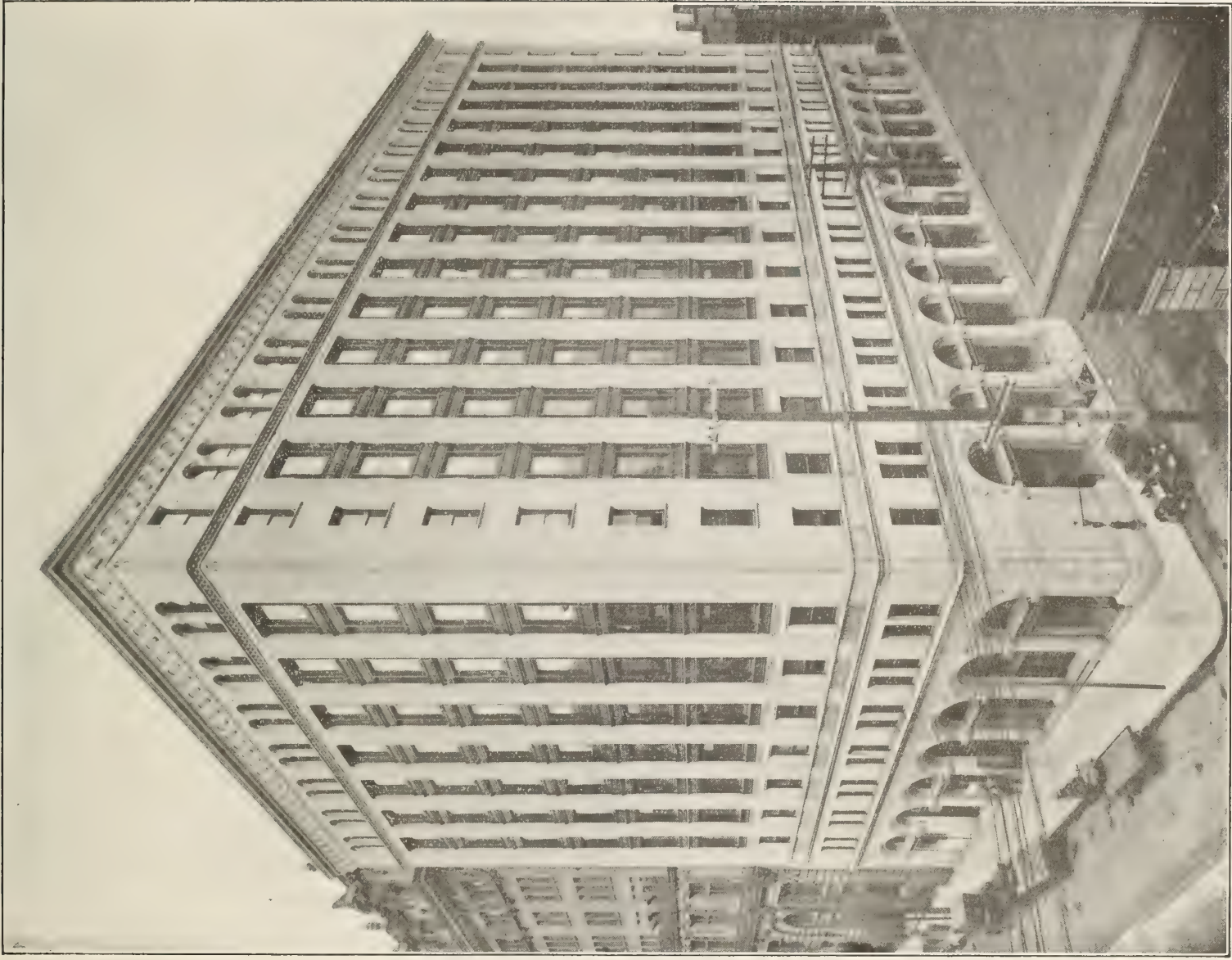
Building erected by the City Bank upon its removal from St. Paul Street in 1846. This site now occupied by the Royal Trust Company's new building.



"St. Gabriel Grist and Barley Mills, A. W. Ogilvie & Co." The original Ogilvie "Glenora Mill" built in 1854. Photograph from the collection of D. W. Ogilvie, Esq.



North America's First Jewish Synagogue, Chenneville Street, Montreal. Mrs. Francis Michaels gave over \$3,000 toward this place of worship.



Transportation Building, Erected in 1912.
Said to be the largest office building in the British Empire.



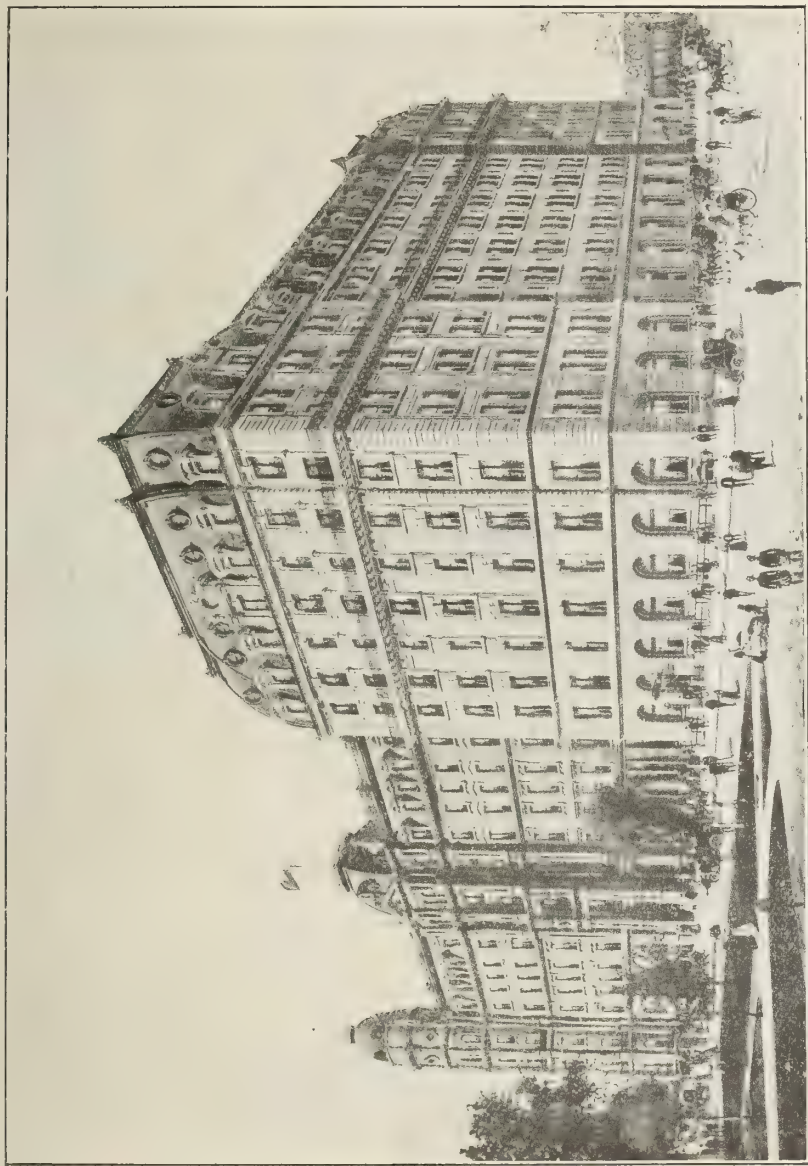
The dotted lines on the above map show the limits of the city in 1846. St. Catherine and Mountain Streets were the boundary lines at that time, 67 years ago.



The Barracks in Water Street. Sometimes referred to as the Quebec Gate Barracks. 1,000 troops were accommodated there.



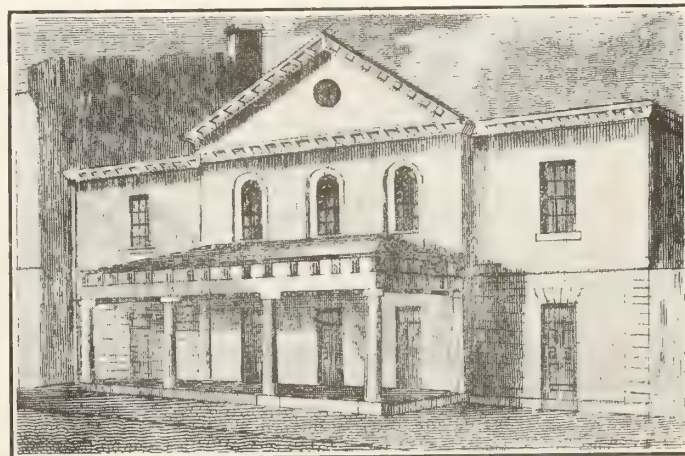
Original office of the Montreal Water Works in Notre Dame Street. The year 1832 was the first to see a reliable service.



The Windsor Hotel, opposite Dominion Square and one block from the Windsor C.P.R. Station. One of the world's great hosteleries, and has been the stopping place of celebrities from every corner of the globe. Soon to be greatly improved.



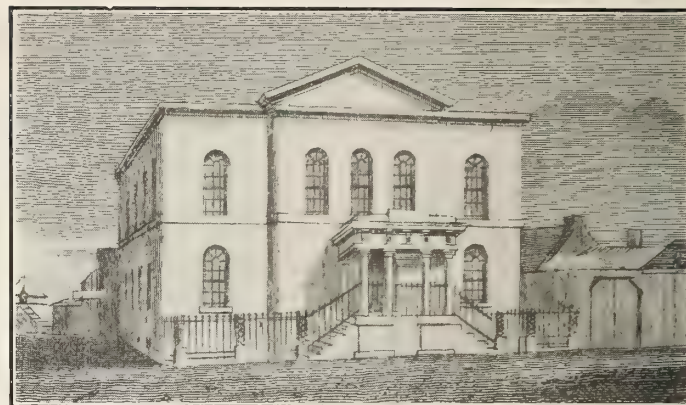
Rasco's Hotel opened in 1836, St. Paul Street. The leading hotel in the thirties and stands on site of former palace of Gov. Genl. Vaudreuil. This building, with original name on it, can be seen to-day although changed on lower floors.



Theatre Royal, at Eastern extremity of St. Paul Street. Built by subscription in 1825, afterwards owned by Mr. John Molson



American Presbyterian Church, St. James Street.
Dedicated to God in the year 1826.



The Congregational Church, St. Maurice Street. Opened
for public worship in the year 1834.



Wesleyan Chapel, Great St. John Street. Erected in 1821.



Wesleyan Chapel in St. Ann's suburbs. Erected in 1833.



Montreal General Hospital to-day, showing the recent addition in the rear. H. Stikeman, President, and J. H. S. Parke, Manager. See small picture, this page, for original building.



St. Ann's Market, Youville Square, Capitol of the Dominion of Canada. Burned, and the seat of government removed permanently to Ottawa.



Montreal General Hospital. First Protestant Hospital in the city. Foundation stone laid by Masons on June 6th, 1821. Opened following year.



Nelson's Monument and Notre Dame Street, looking West from in front of the Court House. Drawn about 1830.



The Old Towers Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke Street West. Erected 1677. In the Southern Tower Sister Marguerite Bourgeois taught.



St. James Street in 1861.



McGill Street in 1861.



Place d'Armes Square in 1861.



Roslyn Avenue, Westmount, a typical Residence Street in Montreal's Environs.



Notre Dame de Victorie, erected 1718, reached from Notre Dame, opposite St. Lambert Hill. Sir Hovenden Walker's Expulsion against the French ended disastrously in 1711. The Church erected to the Virgin in gratitude.



St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), St. Peter Street. Opened 1807. Cost \$7,500,



Building owned by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame situated on St. Paul's Island, and erected in 1764.

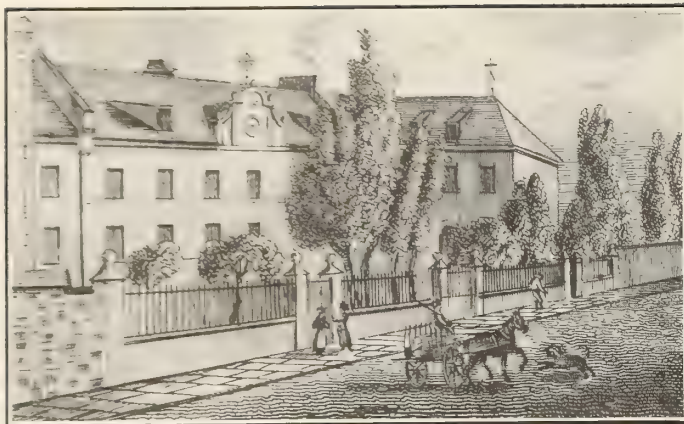


Recollet Church in Notre Dame Street. Built in 1830 from materials taken from the Parish Church in Place d'Armes.



The Canadian Pacific Railway's massive Windsor Street Station is the admiration of every visitor to the city. Recently, at a cost of about three million dollars, there has been completed a big extension to this station, that makes it the largest building of its kind in Canada, there being available a total floor area of nearly half a million square feet. The building can also claim distinction as being one of the highest structures in the British Empire, the distance from the pavement to the base of the flag-pole being 214 feet. The foundations of the building are the heaviest ever built in Montreal, the piers going down forty feet below the surface to the solid rock. A unique feature of the station is its heating system. The power-house, from which the steam for heating is obtained, is situated at some distance from the main building, the steam being carried to the station through a tunnel, under the main viaduct on which the trains run.

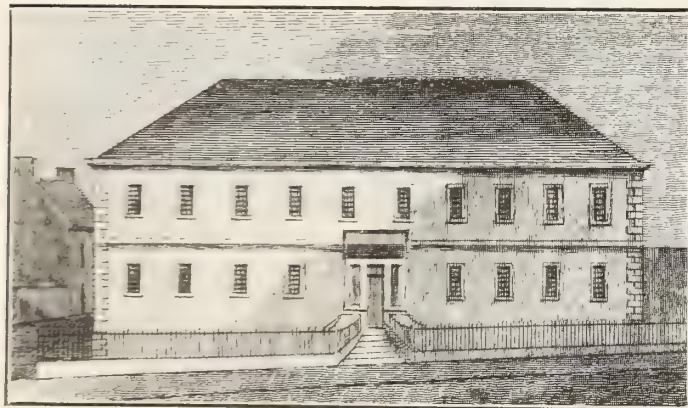
OLD MONTREAL



New College or Little Seminary as then called. Erected about 1830 near McGill Street and the "Little River" which does not exist at present.



An old drawing of the Seminary of St. Sulpice on Notre Dame Street. Founded in 1657 by the St. Sulpicians of Paris.



National School Bonsecours Street. Opened 1816 under the patronage of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." Both French and English pupils.



The British and Canadian School in Lagauchetiere Street. Instituted in 1822 for the promotion of education among the laboring classes of every religion.



The Read Building, now under process of erection, covering the entire block on Alexander Street, between Jurors and Lagauchetiere Streets. To be occupied by stores, offices and lofts. One of the largest and most complete in the world.



Old St. Gabriel Church, corner of St. Gabriel Street and St. James. Site now occupied by the new wing of the Court House. This church was erected in 1792, and contained the first Protestant bell in Canada. The building was demolished in 1903 to make room for the Court House annex.



St. Paul's Church (Church of Scotland), St. Helen Street. Opened 1835. Cost \$18,000 with land. Hon. P. McGill, J. Redpath and Joseph Ross, Trustees.



The first Baptist Church in Montreal, St. Helen Street. Cost, with land, \$6,000, and opened for worship in the year 1831.



The Herald Building, largest newspaper plant in Canada.



The Present Post Office Site in 1850.



Election day in Montreal in the sixties. Troops are in attendance to preserve the peace. Taken in front of the Court House.



Corner of Craig Street and Victoria Square in 1865, showing the original Y.M.C.A. building, which has been razed to the first floor and now occupied by the Shedden Forwarding Co.



One of the most curious relics of Old Montreal.



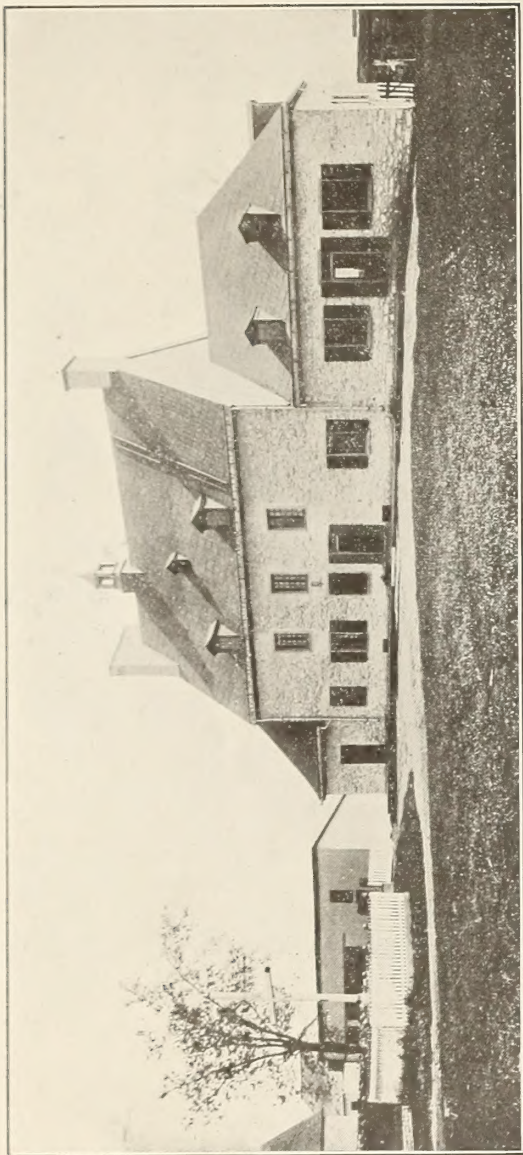
St. Patrick's Hall, which occupied the Green-shields Corner.



Eastern Townships Building, McGill and St. James Streets.



New Birk's Building. First high class office building up-town.



St. Gabriel Farm House, Point St. Charles. This farm property was donated to the sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame by Paul de Chomey de Maisonneuve in 1662, and this building dates from that time.



The Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Sherbrooke Street West. Montreal's newest hostelry. Opened to the public Dec. 31st, 1912, under the world famous Ritz-Carlton management.

OLD MONTREAL NEW

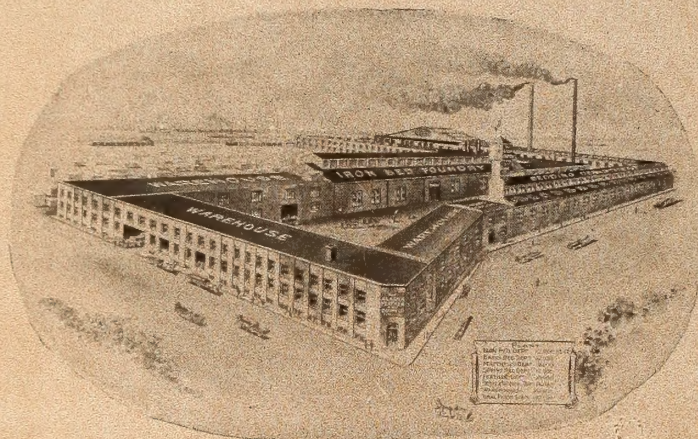


1892

MONTREAL FACTORY

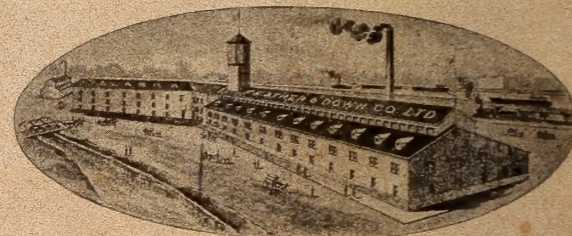
2,000 FT. FLOOR
SPACE.

30 EMPLOYEES.



1912

MONTREAL FACTORY
182,000 FT. FLOOR SPACE.
350 EMPLOYEES.



1902

MONTREAL FACTORY
19,000 FT. FLOOR SPACE.
150 EMPLOYEES.

THE above picture tells a graphic story of the growth of **The Alaska Feather & Down Co., Limited**, Manufacturers of Brass and Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses and Pillows. This Company in one generation has become the largest Bedding Manufacturer in the British Empire and operates Factories in addition to the above in Winnipeg and Calgary, and is building a large Vancouver Plant to take care of the increasing demand for **ALASKA GUARANTEED BEDDING.**

